

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW THORYBES (LEPIDOPTERA—RHOPALOCERA—HESPERIIDAE).

BY E. L. BELL, Flushing, N. Y.

Thorybes diversus n. sp.

Male. Upper side. Primaries brown, with an oblique, transverse, discal band of narrow white spots, one on the costa, a little beyond the center, one across the cell, one in interspace 2 and one in interspace 1, more or less suffused with the brown ground color and often indistinct, in the type specimen these spots are more clear than usual; one white spot outside of the discal band, in interspace 3, just below the end of the cell; three small, white, subapical spots, in an oblique row and in a straight line with each other, sometimes a fourth dot above them slightly out of line inwardly; two small, white, spots, below the subapical series, in interspaces 4 and 5, one or both of which may be absent. Secondaries, brown.

Under side. Primaries brown, paler along the inner margin; narrowly overscaled with whitish along the outer margin; spots of the upper side repeated and more distinct. Secondaries, ground color reddish-brown; darkest at the base; overscaled with brown and whitish scales intermixed, the whitish scales becoming heavier towards the outer margin; the usual transverse bands, at one-third and two-thirds the distance from the base, are narrow, poorly defined and indistinct.

Body, brown above and beneath; legs brown. Fringes of both wings, above, dark brown at their base, paler at their ends, those of the primaries feebly checkered; beneath the same, intermixed with the whitish overscaling, a fine brown line running down the center of those of the primaries. Head brown; palpi brown intermixed with whitish. Antennae, brown above, beneath lighter.

Expanse: 38-40 mm., except one small individual of 36 mm.

Male without a costal fold.

This insect somewhat resembles certain examples of *Thorybes nevada* Scudder, but it is slightly larger, the fringes darker, especially those of the secondaries, the ground color of the upper surface tends to more of a reddish-brown and there is no strigation on the outer half of the secondaries beneath.

The form of the male genitalia is very different from that of any of the described species in this genus in the North American Fauna; the valves are approximately symmetrical, rather broad, provided with two arms, the ventral one terminates in a long sharp tip, which is bent upwards at about a right angle to its lower edge, there is a slight flange on the outer edge about midway between the angle and the tip; the dorsal arm is shorter and contained within the angle of the bent tip of the ventral arm, it terminates triangularly, with the inner point of the triangle touching the upper edge of the ventral arm; the uncus terminates in two, long, sharp points; the oedaeagus is provided with a single, large thorn.

Described from 7 specimens from California; 3 from Colorado, and 1 from Wyoming. The California specimens were very kindly sent to me from the collection of Dr. William Barnes, Decatur, Illinois, by Dr. F. H. Benjamin; the Colorado and Wyoming specimens were collected by Mr. E. J. Oslar, Denver, Colorado.

Holotype, male, Plumas County, California, June 1-7, in collection of Dr. William Barnes, Decatur, Illinois.

Paratypes, 10 males: 4, Plumas County, California, May 24-31, June 8-15; 1, Kenosha Pass, Colorado, July, in collection of Dr. William Barnes, Decatur, Illinois; 1, Plumas County, California, in collection of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City; 1, Plumas County, California, May 24-31; 1, Mill Gulch, Colorado, July; 1, Kenosha Pass, Colorado, July; 1, Casper Mountains, Wyoming, July, in collection of the author.

Popillia japonica in Long Island.—Reports received during the summer indicate that a serious invasion of the Japanese beetle has taken place on Long Island. Mr. Ernest L. Bell, of 438 Amity Street, Flushing, writes under date of August 1st that he finds it feeding on his Wistaria vines and on chrysanthemums in his neighbor's garden. Mr. A. Rickard, of 20 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, reports it as attacking roses.—GEORGE P. ENGELHARDT, Brooklyn Museum.